

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad Oblast)  
SUBJECT Site Layout of Institute 49,  
Leningrad  
DATE OF INFO.  
PLACE ACQUIRED

REPORT  
DATE DISTR. 17 September 1953  
NO. OF PAGES 15  
REQUIREMENT  
REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

2. The following are corrections of the spelling of Soviet names and of Russian words found in the report:
- a. Ministerstvo Sudostroitelnoi Promyshlennosti should be Ministerstvo Sudostroitelnoy Promyshlennosti.
  - b. Petroverigskiy should be Petroverigskiy pereulok.
  - c. Hospital Street or Gospitalnaya Ulitsa should be Gospitalnaya ulitsa throughout.
  - d. Dobrovski should be Dobrovskiy throughout.
  - e. Greek Street or Grechesky Prospekt should be Gracheskiy Prospekt throughout.
  - f. Suvorovski Prospekt should be Suvorovskiy Prospekt throughout.
  - g. Musia or Musja should probably be Musiya.
  - h. Klaritzki should be Klaritskiy throughout.
  - i. Schemilovka should be Shemilovka throughout.
  - j. Kommandatura should be komendatura.
  - k. Chushkov should be Zhuchkov throughout.
  - l. Ochrana should be Okhrana.
  - m. Nevsky Prospekt should be Nevskiy Prospekt.
  - n. Dschurina should probably read Churina.
  - o. Sennov should be Senov.

STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC						
-------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

## RETURNEE EXPLOITATION GROUP

COUNTRY: USSR

DATE DISTR. 19 AUG 53

SUBJECT: Site Layout of Institute 49, Leningrad

NO. OF PAGES 9

PLACE  
ACQUIRENO. OF ENCLS. 5  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE  
ACQUIRESUPPLEMENT TO 50X1-HUM  
REPORT NO.

DATE OF

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

INTRODUCTION

/See Enclosure (A), an overlay of Leningrad (59° 55'N/30° 15'E), on which pinpointed the location of Institute 49.7

50X1-HUM

1. Institute 49, was subordinate to the Ministry of Shipbuilding (Ministerstvo Sudostroitelnoi Promyshlennosti), Petrowerikski 10, Moscow. The director of the Institute was named CHARIN. The Institute was located on Hospital Street (Gospitalnaya Ulitza). 50X1-HUM
2. there were about three thousand employees at this Institute, and it was the second largest Institute in the USSR. About 10 per cent of the employees were engineers. The supervisory personnel and the engineers worked from 0900 to 1800 hours, six days a week. Other Soviet employees worked from 0800 to 1700 hours. Some workshops had two shifts, worked from 0900 to 1800 hours five days a week, and from 0900 to 1500 on Saturdays. The latter was not a special concession made by the Soviets; took only half of the normal one hour lunch period so that could get off early on Saturdays. 50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET

-2-

50X1

INSTITUTE 49 BUILDINGS

See Encl. (B), [redacted] sketch of Institute 49 and the surrounding area. 50X1-HUM

3. [redacted] at Institute 49, [redacted] office and laboratory space in a building (Point 2), which, together with another building (Point 1), had formerly been part of a hospital. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] At first, only the buildings north of Hospital Street were attached to the Institute, but in later years it expanded south. The workshop building (Point 14) was taken over in 1949. Other buildings (Points 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 16) were added in 1950. A new workshop building (Point 11) was begun in 1951, but had not been completed in February 1953. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] two buildings (Points 2 and 6). [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the administration building (Point 10) [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] any other offices, laboratories, or workshops. [redacted] The following points appear on Enclosure (B)7.

Point 1 Administration Building.

This 35 x 30 x 15m building of stucco-brick was three stories high and had a flat roof covered with sheet metal. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there was a light well in the center of the building. It contained the offices of Institute Director CHARIN, and Plant Director DOBROVSKI, as well as some high frequency laboratories, in which the German specialists WOLFF, THOENNESSEN [redacted] and NIELBOCK worked until the fall of 1949. [redacted] design and development offices, as well as a few workshops, were also located here. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there was a small wooden hut located on the roof, and antenna experiments were made from it. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a television antenna once [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] There was a horn antenna located here for a short period in 1950. [redacted] other antennas, [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] they were so high. [redacted]

Point 2 Design Building

This was a three-storied building of stucco-brick, 35 x 25 x 12m, and had a flat roof covered with sheet metal. The first floor contained administrative and development offices until July 1951, at which time the offices were moved to another building or buildings. [redacted]

[redacted] the Soviet computer laboratory may have taken over some of them, as they were always looking for more space. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] sketch of the second floor [redacted] (see Enclosure (C)) which shows the floor plan as of August 1950 [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] new offices over the garage (Point 6). The third floor contained the library and some Soviet design offices. The library was located on either side of the passageway, [redacted]

[redacted] secured books and periodicals [redacted] by having a messenger pick them up. The passageway [redacted]

[redacted] connected the third floor with the administration building (Point 1).

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

50X1

Point 3 Garage and Motor Pool.

This was a building of stucco-brick, 24 x 15 x 5m, and had a sloping roof covered with sheet metal. About ten Zis and Studebaker type trucks between three to five tons, as well as five buses, were kept here. Three of them could carry 16 persons, a newer model could carry 19, and one had been converted from a truck. One purpose of the buses was to transport the German specialists from their living quarters to the Institute building in which they worked. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the buses could be converted to ambulances. 50X1-HUM  
Five passenger cars, two German BMWs, two Zis, and one Pobieda, belonging to the Institute were also kept here. The passenger cars were quite new, and [redacted] were traded in after a couple of years. These cars belonged to the Institute. There were also about 12 to 15 personal cars parked on the plant area during the day, which [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
belonged to Stalin prize winners. The garage had a repair shop. Petrol was obtained from filling stations in the city and was paid for by coupons. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Point 4 Main Entrance Building.

This was a stucco-covered building, 16 x 5 x 5m, with a flat roof covered with metal. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] the German specialists were always brought directly to the door of the building where they worked. The building had a check-room for brief-cases and personal packages, which were not permitted on the Institute area. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] there was a lounge for guards not on duty. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] about four guards on duty in this building at all times.

Point 5 Lumber Dump.

In this area, which was about 48 x 3.5m, wood was kept. Some of the wood was used in the carpenter shop and the remainder for fuel.

Point 6 Office Building and Garage.

50X1-HUM

This brick building, 60 x 9 x 8m, had a low pitch gable roof covered with black tar-paper. The first floor contained a garage and a carpenter shop. The second floor housed the cost accounting section in the southern half, and the offices of the German specialists in the northern portion. The second floor was vacated in February 1953, just before we left Leningrad, [redacted] it was to become the Institute canteen. From August 1950 to 9 February 1953, however, it housed the former Kreiselgeraete Company group. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] sketch of the offices [See Enclosure (D)] and one of the laboratory [See Enclosure (E)]. No fuel gas or water was supplied. The electricity supply in the laboratory is shown. [redacted] the extreme southern end of the first floor contained the distribution and switchboard section of the Institute's electrical supply system. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] electricity [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
was quite regular. [redacted] However, 50X1-HUM  
at peak load times [redacted] restricted as to use. The normal

SECRET

SECRET

-4-

50X1

supply in Leningrad was 110V, but [ ] had 220V in the laboratory. WILDE, who was working with some high vacuum tube equipment, worked at night several times because current was more readily available then. [ ] power lines [ ] were underground. Some of the technical calculator work for the design of [ ] computers was done in the second floor accounting section by Soviet employees [ ]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Point 7 Workshops

This 35 x 10 x 5m brick building had a low pitch gable roof covered with black tar-paper. It housed various Institute repair and maintenance shops, as well as the plumbing and tin-smith shops. [ ] some ordinary lathes and milling machines [ ]

50X1-HUM

Point 8 Entrance Building

This 9 x 8 x 5m wooden building had a low pitch gable roof covered with tar-paper. Two armed guards were usually posted here during the day.

Point 9 Paint Shop

It was a 10 x 9 x 5m brick building with a low pitch gable roof covered with tar-paper. Painting and spraying of electrical equipment built in the Institute was done in this building. [ ] computers and gear boxes, as well as other equipment made [ ] were painted here. The building was equipped with exhaust fans.

50X1-HUM

Point 10 Administration Building.

This former three-storied apartment building, 45 x 16 x 12m, was built of brick and covered with stucco. It had a flat roof covered with sheet metal. It housed the personnel department, the first (or secret) department, the legal department, the plant union offices, and other administrative offices. This may have become the main administration [ ]

50X1-HUM

Point 11 Building Under Construction

This L-shaped building had outside dimensions of about 52 x 32m. It was not yet completed in February 1953, but it was probably going to be a three story brick building. The side running along Hospital Street (Point 20) was a large room with no center columns. It had a thick concrete floor [ ] it will contain workshops equipped with heavy machinery because of this fact. [ ] traveling crane, [ ] the steel framework along the sides [ ] one might be installed. Large windows were fitted into each floor [ ]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Point 12 Paint Bunker.

It was a 2 x 2 x 2m concrete construction where paint was stored.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

-5-

50X1

Point 13 Foundry

This 12 x 12 x 10m brick building had a flat roof covered with sheet metal. Casting of aluminum, bronze, and other alloys (hydronalium, silumen) was done here. [redacted] gear box 50X1-HUM plates (Platinen), gear boxes, computer housings, motor housings, switchboard housings, and other castings being taken from this building. 50X1-HUM

Point 14 Workshop

50X1-HUM

This brick building, 30 x 15 x 10m, had a wooden, low pitch gable roof covered with tar-paper. It contained a precision machine shop and a final assembly shop in a large room [redacted] machine 50X1-HUM lathes, drill presses, and other mechanical equipment [redacted] this was the main 50X1-HUM workshop of the Institute, and that gears, amplifiers, measuring equipment and other apparatus were made and assembled here, [redacted] The western annex of the 50X1-HUM building, 8 x 3 x 7m, was made of brick and had a sloping wooden roof covered with tar-paper. It housed a pattern-making shop which made wooden patterns for the foundry. The southern annex, 10 x 10 x 7m, was made of brick and had a sloping wood roof covered with tar-paper. It contained the office of the chief machinist and a first-aid station.

Point 15 Welding Shop

50X1-HUM

This was a 4 x 4 x 3m brick building with a flat roof of unknown type covering. Welding by means of electrical and oxyacetylene equipment was done here. [redacted]

Point 16 Workshops

50X1-HUM

This brick building, 58 x 10 x 8m, had a flat roof covered with tar-paper. [redacted] it contained some surface treating equipment, presumably nickel-plating and galvanizing, because of large exhaust fans located on the sides of the building. [redacted] the canteen located 50X1-HUM on the western side. [redacted] this canteen was to be moved to our old offices (Point 6) after we moved out in February 1953.

Point 17 Institute 13

This three-storied brick building was covered with stucco, and had a flat roof. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] it was called Institute 13 [redacted]

Point 18 Military Academy Building

50X1-HUM

There were various brick buildings in this area. [redacted] trees and shrubs in the park (Point 19). [redacted] men between the ages of 16 to 30, dressed in the regular Soviet army uniform, walking around the grounds. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Point 19 Park

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

50X1

Point 20 Gospitalnaya ulitza (Hospital Street)

This street was 10m wide and paved with cobblestones.

Point 21 Grechesky Prospekt (Greek Street)

This street was 12m wide and paved with cobblestones.

Point 22 9th of October Street

It was about 14 to 15m wide, paved with cobblestones. Street car lines nos. 5, 21 and 32 ran on it.

Point 23 Suvorovski Prospekt

This street had an average width of about 25m. It was paved with asphalt. Trolley bus No. 5 ran on this street.

Point 24 Military School

This stucco-brick, two-storied building was about 10 to 12m high and had a flat roof. [redacted] many army officers, 50X1-HUM who ranged in age up to 50 years, and in rank up to and including major, taking physical training in the streets outside of the building. [redacted] they were artillery 50X1-HUM officers because their insignia was a crossed cannon.

Point 25 Factory

This was a brick building of unknown dimensions covered with stucco and surrounded by a 2m high wood fence.

Point 26 Apartment Building

It was a four story brick building covered with stucco.

Point 27 Apartment Building

It was a four story brick building covered with stucco.

Point 28 Apartment Buildings

They were brick buildings of between 3 and 4 stories.

Point 29 Apartment Building

It had three stories, and was made of brick covered with stucco.

Point 30 Apartment Building

It had either four or four and a half stories and was made of brick covered with stucco.

Point 31 Apartment Building and Girls School

It had four stories and was made of brick covered with stucco.

Point 32 Apartment Building

It was two-storied, made of brick, and housed a kindergarten.

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

50X1

Point 33 Recreation Area

This area was covered with shrubs and grass.

Point 34 Apartment Buildings

These brick buildings, covered with stucco, were from four to five stories high.

Point 35 Park

This park contained trees, shrubs, and grass.

Point 36 Apartment Buildings

They were of varying heights, either four or five storied.

Point 37 Movie Theater

Its marquee could be seen from the Hospital Street (Point 20). It was called the "Iskra" theater, which we translated to mean "The Spark."

AIR RAID SHELTERS

4. Two buildings (Points 1 and 2) had air-raid shelters, [redacted]

[redacted] The shelter of the administration building (Point 1) was very modern and had an entrance with an air-lock. There were air-raid drills every half year since 1949 [redacted]

[redacted] The German specialists did not take part. A Soviet girl named Musia, who was assigned [redacted] as a messenger for classified material, had had some training in first-aid, [redacted] she always took an active part in each drill. [redacted]

[redacted] the drills were primarily for protection against bombing.

[redacted] In the spring of 1952 a public-address system was installed both inside and out, throughout the Institute. Various types of music were broadcast on this system during the lunch-hour [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

WATER SUPPLY

5. The entire area was paved with cobblestones. The water supply was sufficient [redacted] There was a volunteer fire department, with a permanent chief and with men assigned from various departments, which practiced at odd intervals. Foam extinguishers and sand boxes and pails were located in the staircases used by us, and there were fire hoses in the corridors.

50X1-HUM

TELEPHONE SERVICE

6. The Institute telephone switchboard was located in the administration building (Point 1) [redacted] Calls outside of the Institute were made through the operator, although inside calls were dialed directly. KLARITZKI had a telephone in his office over the garage, building 6, [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET



SECRET

-8-

50X1

50X1-HUM

Since Germans were not allowed telephones, they usually called through the kommandatura or escort bureaus. The Schemilovka number was E7 - 0656. The entire procedure was of normal length, or the same time it takes to get a number in Frankfurt/Main.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

7. [redacted] calls from public coin-operated telephone booths [redacted] cost 20 kopecks for a local call. [redacted] the Svetlana factory [redacted] number G2-1994 [redacted] The plant also had the numbers G2-1995, G2-1996, and G2-1997. The number of the Ship Construction group kommandatura in the neighboring apartment house, Kuznetsovskaya 18, where the telephone was located, was K2-4799. Institute 49 also had a prefix and a five-digit number [redacted] it was not listed in the telephone book. [redacted] long distance calls [redacted] conversation when Moscow called [redacted] The NII 49 operator put the call through [redacted] The call lasted about seven to ten minutes, during which time each person tried to out-shout the other. [redacted] the Soviet mentality is such that they try to bridge the distance without the aid of electrical means. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

had the normal battery power supply for its telephone installation. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

#### SECURITY MEASURES AT INSTITUTE 49

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

some writing. When open, the pass was about 5 x 10cm. When closed it was 5cm square. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

10. [redacted] the First Department handled the pass system. [redacted] the worker's pass served only to gain admittance to NII 49. Spot-checks were made as the Soviet workers left the installation, and they were given from two to five years at forced labor if they had any state-owned property with them. The German specialists were never searched when they left the area. The workers [redacted] did not wear identification tags, but this does not preclude the possibility of their doing so when they are in their own departments [redacted]

SECRET

50X1

SECRET

-9-

50X1-HUM

11. [redacted] about hiring procedures, [redacted] CHUSHKOV arranged interviews between job applicants and the department head concerned. He was the chief of the personnel and security departments and had his office in the administration building (Point 10) 50X1-HUM
12. There were about 50 to 60 guards in the Institute guard force, of which 50X1-HUM the highest number on duty at any one time was 40, which was during the day. [redacted] An "x" on the [redacted] sketch [see Enclosure (B)] denotes a permanent guard post [redacted] There were two-hour shifts in winter and four-hour shifts 50X1-HUM in summer. They were armed either with pistols or rifles. The guards did not wear a distinctive uniform, although part of their civilian dress 50X1-HUM occasionally included some remnant of their former military life. The guards did not have an insignia [redacted] The guard force 50X1-HUM was known as the OCHRANA [redacted] and it is [redacted] subordinate to the MVD. [redacted] Guards were usually about 20 to 50 years of age, with about 50X1-HUM 80 per cent of the entire force composed of women.
13. [redacted] the German specialists did not gain much insight into administrative procedures. 50X1-HUM
14. Open areas between buildings were enclosed by a 2.5m high brick wall, which was surmounted with barbed wire and glass shards. There were no watch-towers or floodlights; no [redacted] guards patrolling the area with dogs at night. First floor windows fronting the streets were barred. 50X1-HUM
15. All [redacted] paper work was done on numbered pages. Every drawing also 50X1-HUM had a number assigned to it before the work was begun. HESSLER once began a drawing without having a number assigned, and had to do it over on a numbered sheet. The old one was destroyed by KLARITZKI, the chief of the German group. [redacted] papers were put into a steel safe at night if 50X1-HUM they were of a low security classification. The safe was then sealed, as was the door to the office. Highly classified material was brought to the First Department in the administration building (Point 10), by a Soviet messenger, who collected it fifteen minutes before quitting time. 50X1-HUM [redacted] identified [redacted] work with [redacted] initials or a symbol [redacted] In 50X1-HUM the morning a messenger returned the material [redacted] 50X1-HUM

ENCLOSURE (A) - Overlay of [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
Leningrad. 50X1-HUM

ENCLOSURE (B) - Site Layout of Institute 49

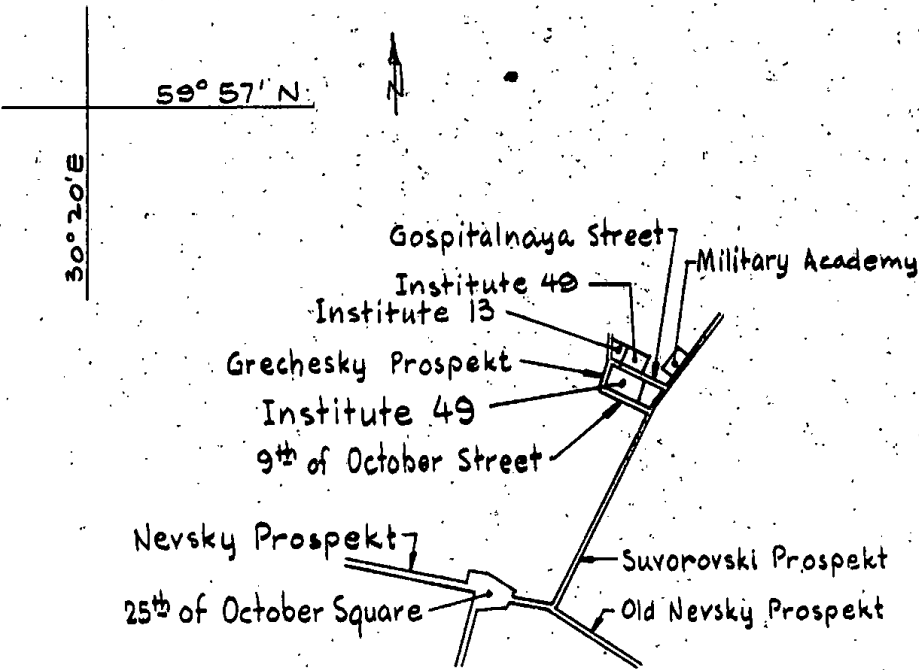
ENCLOSURE (C) - Second Floor Plan of the "Hospital" Building, Institute 49.

ENCLOSURE (D) - Floor Plan of German Specialists' Offices at Institute 49.

ENCLOSURE (E) - German Specialists' Laboratory at Institute 49.

SECRET

SECRET

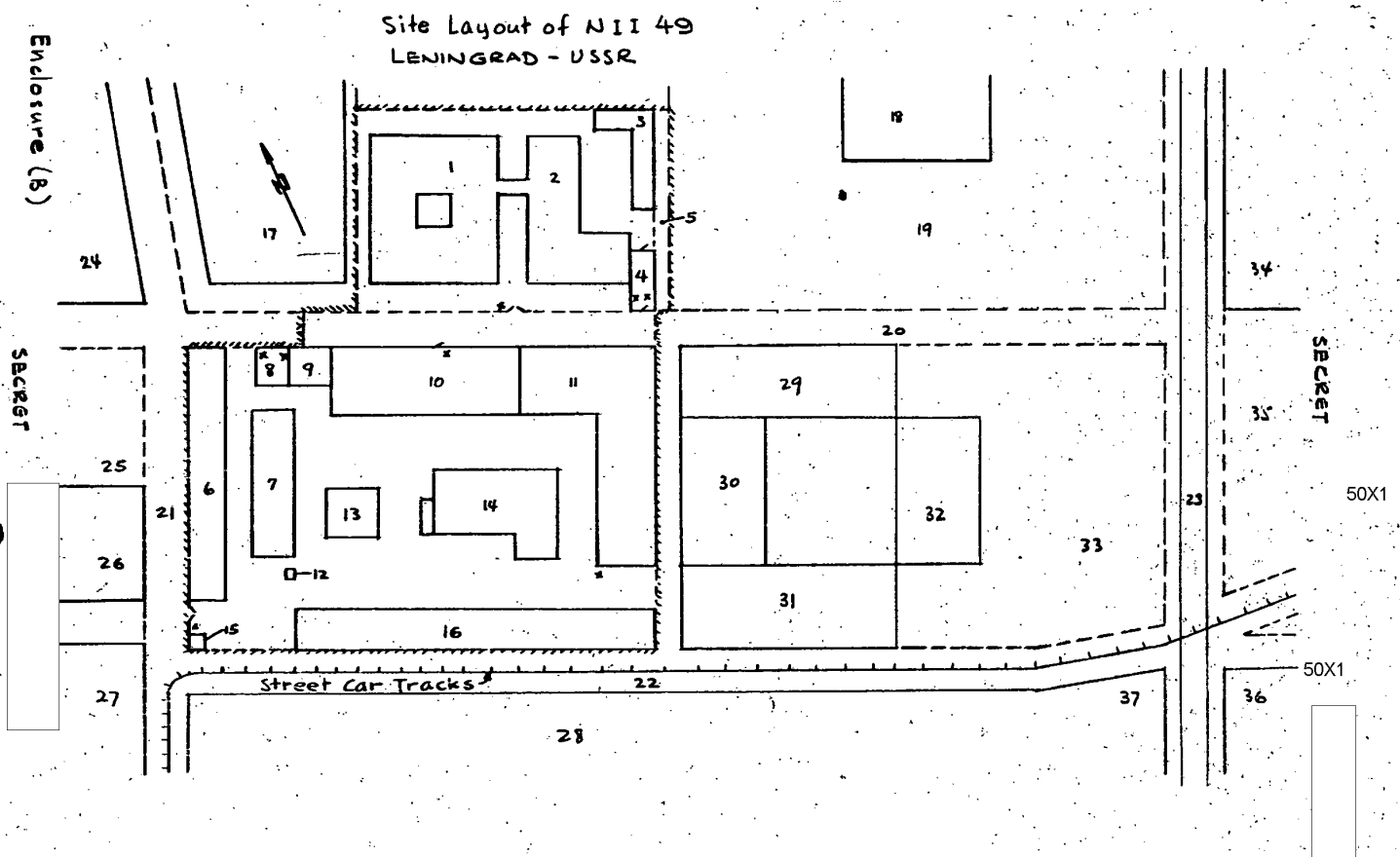


Overlay of  50X1-HUM  
Leningrad - USSR

Enclosure (A)

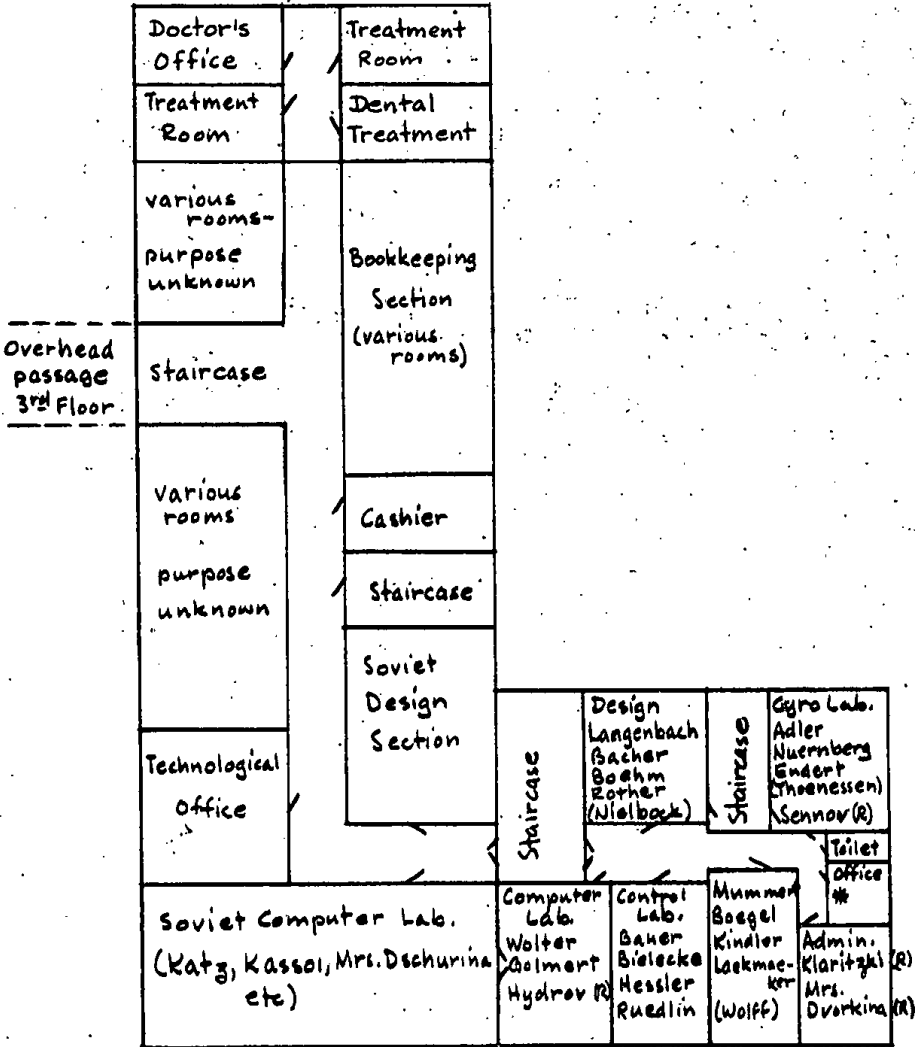
50X1

SECRET



50X1

SECRET



\* Mrs. Endert and Soviet Secretaries

Second Floor Plan of the "HOSPITAL" Building  
in Institute 49 - Leningrad - USSR

Scale 1:200

Enclosure (C)



50X1

SECRET

